

## THE EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER,

Published every Wednesday by  
W. F. DUNN, Proprietor,  
A. SINKINS & JOHN BACON, Editors.

Two Dollars per year, if paid in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions not distinctly limited at the time of subscribing, will be considered as made for an indefinite period, and will be continued until arrears are paid, or at the option of the Publisher. Subscriptions from other States must be accompanied with the cash or reference to some one known to us.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and 37 1/2 for each subsequent insertion. When only published Monthly or Quarterly, One Dollar per square will be charged. All advertisements not having the desired number of insertions marked on the margin, will be continued until for and charged accordingly.

For advertising Extraordinary, Two Dollars, to be paid by the Magistrate advertising.

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## The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1852.

### Notice!

The "EDGEFIELD FLYING ARTILLERY" will celebrate its anniversary on Friday, the 20th inst., at Dr. Wm. H. Burt's Well, near the Village. There will be an Oration and a Dinner.

The Ladies, and the public generally are respectfully invited.

The Members of the Company are requested to assemble at the Village early Friday morning.

For further particulars, apply to a Quarterly Meeting will be held at JAMES CHURCH, on next Sunday, the 15th inst., commencing on Saturday previous.

We are authorized to state that there is no Post Office in Edgefield District, by the name of Saluda. The office known by that name, has been abolished for more than one year.

Those who are in the habit of directing their letters to Saluda, are hereby informed that Let's Post Office is the proper direction.

We call the attention of our readers to the letter of Mr. BELLINGER published in to-day's number. It will be found on another column.

Both justice and courtesy (in addition to our feelings and inclination) bid us to plead with the editor and author of this communication, to discontinue nothing so much adverse to our thoughts, or further from our intentions than religious discussions, and particularly, religious controversies.

### PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

We are indebted to the Hon. A. P. BUTLER for copies of the President's Annual Message, together with the accompanying documents, and the reports of the Heads of Departments.

THE "SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MASOIC MISCELLANY," for August 1852 has just come into our hands.

We have not leisure time for its entire perusal. The first article in this number, is explanatory of the meaning of the passage of Scripture used during the initiation of a candidate of the first degree. The passage consists of 133d Psalm.

### FOR THE MUSICAL.

"THE MUSICAL WORLD" reaches us this morning in quite an improved style. It now bears the name of "THE MUSICAL WORLD AND NEW YORK MUSICAL TIMES." It is hereafter to be issued under the immediate superintendence of DYER & WILLIS.

The latter of these gentlemen, Mr. RICHARD STONES WILLIS, is the brother of the poet N. P. WILLIS, and the composer of the well known "Glenmary Waltz." He has spent a great deal of time, money and labor in cultivating his musical talent, and may be now said to be one of the best musical writers in America.

His whole strength, both literary and artistic, is pledged in advancing the interest of "THE MUSICAL WORLD AND NEW YORK MUSICAL TIMES."

### NEWSPAPER CONVENTION.

We copy in the present number an article from the Fairfield Herald, entitled "The Value of Labor."

The gist of the article is the protection of the labor of the Press, from any infringement upon the prices established in this State by every Press of respectability.

We heartily concur with the views set forth in this article—indeed we feel that something of the kind is actually necessary, not only for the welfare and benefit of the conductors of printing establishments throughout the State, but for sustaining the high position now occupied, and the extended influence now wielded by the Press.

The Carolinian, while commenting upon the above named article, proposes that meeting on the first Monday in December next. We see no objection to this.

INTENDED "PROSPECTUS OF THE LIVES OF GREAT MEN."

We see from the Greenville Mountaineer that Mr. S. A. TOWNE, of that place, proposes issuing something, a prospectus for a work to be entitled "Lives of Eminent South Carolinians."

This is truly an honorable and patriotic undertaking, and we heartily wish Mr. T. success in his efforts. It is certainly to be regretted that so little is known of our great men, even in our State, and we can but deem the task undertaken by Mr. T. highly praiseworthy and creditable.

### THE HENRY CLAY.

More than seventy dead bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Steamer Henry Clay. Some of the bodies have been identified, but the greater number are not recognized.

Great haste is attached by Northern papers, not only to the Captain of the Steamer, but also to the Proprietor. The New York Evening Post alluding to the owners says that, in a just estimate of their conduct, "they cannot be pronounced clear of the guilt of homicide."

A meeting of the surviving passengers was held at the Astor House for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in relation to the terrible disaster. Among the resolutions adopted by this meeting we find the following—4th, to adopt such measures as will secure us from pecuniary loss, and if possible, to bring the offenders to punishment, and to protect the travelling public from such like occurrences, so far as our influence and action may extend.

Resolved, That the Committee have seen in the Herald a statement, on the part of Capt. TALLMAN, that the boats were not raising; that the Committee do most unqualifiedly deny; that the Henry Clay and the Armenia had been racing from the moment of their leaving Albany until the time of the disaster.

The meeting is said to have been very indignant, and are determined to use all their efforts to bring the offenders to justice.

### WING CELEBRATION.

The Wing celebration of the battle of Lumby's Lane is said to have been very spirit stirring and enthusiastic. "Nearly three hundred officers and soldiers of the war of 1812 were registered by the committee; also a delegation of forty-two Indians, with several old warriors of the tribe who fought at Lumby's Lane. The Cerro Gordo Guards of Kentucky fired a salute from a piece taken from the Mexicans by the Americans at the battle of Cerro Gordo."

Gen. Scott was not present. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. THOMAS EWING of Ohio. It may be, that the General will have to fight hard to take the Presidential Chair by storm, as he had to maintain his ground at Lumby's Lane.

### FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.

At a convention of delegates, assembled at Baltimore, for the purpose of "improving their social and political condition"—we find a severe cut to the abolitionists. It is contained in the first resolution of that meeting.

Resolved, That while we appreciate and acknowledge the sincerity of the motives, and the activity of the zeal of those, who during an agitation of twenty years, have honestly struggled to place us on a footing of social and political equality with the white population of the country, yet we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that no advancement has been made towards a result so desirable; but that on the contrary our condition as a class is less desirable now than it was twenty years ago.

Such language must certainly be humiliating to these pseudo philanthropists, to say nothing of all their attempts being productive of more injury than good. That the labor of "twenty years" has ended in nothing but the very freedom which they pretend to advance is really the very name of humiliation.

The cholera is prevailing to a serious extent in Jefferson and Spencer counties, Ky., eighteen deaths have occurred.

## CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

The Congressional news is more interesting at present than it has been for the last month. The old and foreign subject of Kossovi and Hungary, the innumerable and unintelligible printing question and the Presidential election are thrown aside for the moment. Instead of these hackneyed themes, the newspaper columns are filled with discussions, propositions, discussions and explanations, of and concerning the North-eastern Fisheries—a subject highly interesting on account of its novelty and freshness, and particularly exciting as it foreshadows the possibility of a war with England.

Notwithstanding the excitement created by the sudden springing of this unexpected question upon Congress, Mr. SUMNER, on the 28th ult., attempted to consume the time of the Senate by his remarks upon repealing the fugitive slave law.

Mr. S. thought it his duty as Senator, to place this question before the house. Perhaps, he also thought that by postponing it to this late day, he would have the field to himself, as there would not be sufficient time for a fair and open discussion, but in this he was deceived, for his plans were anticipated and entirely frustrated.

The real question was whether he should be heard upon the subject. Mr. S. of course, wished "to express convictions deep to his heart, and dear to large numbers of his constituents." Mr. MAXWELL thought that any Senator had a right to introduce subjects appropriate to the occasion, before the House, but objected to the consideration of the resolution on the ground that there was not sufficient time for a full and satisfactory discussion of such an important and exciting question, and because of its disturbing character. Mr. BROOKS said that the State which he represented, had by her convention solemnly declared that the repeal, or modification of the fugitive slave law would be regarded by her as a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union. He regarded the proposition as no less than instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to bring in a bill to dissolve the Union, and therefore could not consent—certainly not on a question—that such a question should be moved at this late day of the session.

Mr. CHARLTON remarked nearly the same of Georgia as Mr. B. had of Mississippi. He asserted that Georgia stood pledged to dissolve the Union whenever the fugitive slave law should be repealed. Mr. C. meant no personal disrespect, but would not vote for it.

Mr. SUMNER was sorry that the question was brought before the House at so late a period, yet since the motion had been made he would not vote against it. He had sat in his seat and heard treason uttered by Senators, indeed had listened to them patiently—in tender consideration thereof, he thought that nothing could be gained by stifling the voice of Mr. SUMNER upon the subject. He had not the least idea that his speech would ever read the Union of the States asunder. He meant never to give a vote against bearing any gentleman from whatever quarter, or upon whatever subject.

Mr. GWINN differed from the Senator from Illinois, with regard to allowing members to speak upon any and every subject. He wished to know that, if Mr. SUMNER had introduced a resolution requiring the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of repealing a bill for dissolving the Union, whether or not Mr. SUMNER would vote for it. Mr. SUMNER replied that he would not vote for any treasonable proposition.

Mr. BUTLER desired to vote for any measure which looked either to the suppression of presenting petitions, or to the right of debate. He was perfectly willing to give to Mr. SUMNER, since he was under such great obligations to his constituents, leave at any time to speak on this subject when the other side could be heard. He only asked a fair field and an open sky.

After a great deal of preliminary debate the yeas and nays were called for and resulted as follows: Yeas 10, Nays 82. The motion was accordingly voted down.

### POWELL'S PAINTING.

It will be remembered that four or five years ago, Mr. Wm. H. POWELL, the Artist, went abroad with the intention of painting the picture for which he was commissioned by our Government.

Mr. POWELL, who was one of the first of September, the painting will be exhibited through America before being placed in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and we have no doubt will add greatly to the celebrity of this Art.

It represents Dr. Soro in sight of the Mississippi. He is mounted upon a noble steed followed by his retinue. "The vanity of costume," says the Home Journal, "the magnificence of prime nature, and the juxtaposition of Aborigine and Spanish Noblemen, and Monks, formed as richly contrasted, picturesque and significant a scene as we have ever witnessed. There was a reason for each figure, a meaning in each group, an artistic effect in every contrast. The glory of discovery, the zest of adventure, the invasion of a new continent, the wildness of savage, and the luxuries of civilized life, the pomp of ancient religion, and the meagreness of untutored instinct, while impelling the first cartoon of this picture all flashed upon the eye and mind."

Mr. POWELL, like most great Painters and Sculptors, has adopted the plan of drawing his designs from the celebrated descriptions found in standard authors. His skill was first manifested in placing upon canvas the character of "Roderick Dhu" from the pen of Scott. The "Blind Bard" from the same author, next fired his imagination and moved his pencil. The representation by him of Byron's "Seize of Corinth" is said to be remarkably fine. The picture of "Columbus before the council of Soloman" exhibited so much ability, and gave such undoubted evidence of rising talent, as to command the attention of the members of the court, and secured him the commission "to fill the late unoccupied panel under the dome of the Capitol."

Mr. P. has occasionally employed his pencil upon ideal works, but he seems fully aware of the fact that Poets and Painters are mutual aids to each other, that as the Poet's imagination shadows forth airy forms and invisible shapes, the pencil of the Painter and the chisel of the Sculptor gives them "a local habitation and a name." Thus, the renowned statue of Laocoon was taken from the celebrated description in Virgil. Michael Angelo is said to have slept with the "Divina Commedia" under his pillow, and if he had executed his intention of painting the greatest of Dante's works, we have every reason to believe he would have surpassed any of his works now in existence. Byron's beautiful and striking description of the Apollo was undoubtedly present immediately after visiting that famous statue—twas there that he saw

"In his eye,  
And nostril beautiful disdain, and might,  
And majesty."

To the "masterpiece of Ctesias"—speaking of whom Piny says—"Venerandum faciem fere, in quodam instanti quantum restat animae"—we are indebted for those beautiful lines.

"I see before me the Gladiator lie."  
Mr. P. has devoted much time, labor and expense upon his picture of "Dr. Soro"—perhaps as much as the Greek of old in embodying his Venus.

It is said that when forming a statue, Canova took a lump from one, a hand from another, a feature from a third, and a shape, perhaps, from a fourth, at the same time improving upon all. It may be that Mr. P. in the execution of his work, has likewise possessed himself of all these advantages to be derived from an examination of the most celebrated pictures. We have no doubt but that his painting will greatly enhance his reputation, gratify the expectation of his friends, and receive the approbation of his countrymen.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.—The Southern Press says of this grand distribution of the public money:

"The total appropriation is about a million and a half. Of this the North gets about 750,000, or one half. The South about 350,000, or one-fourth—and the residue is divided between the two, being devoted to works common to both. The North gets about twice as much as the South. Although the occupied territory of the North is inferior in extent to that of the South—and although the property of the North transported, is perhaps not greater than that of the South. So that, in any and every aspect of the question, the South has more than her share. This is a part of the cost, the annual cost, of the Union to the South. If the South don't calculate the value of the Union, the North does."

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### FOR THE ADVERTISER.

#### BETHANY ACADEMY.

MEMOR. EDITORS:—The 3d and 4th instant were the days set apart for the examination of the Pupils of this Institution, which is under the charge of Mr. GEORGE GALPIN, aided by Mr. TRAYLOR, a young man of good attainments.

The classes were examined on the first day, in the primary studies of youth, but mostly in the higher branches of knowledge, Latin, Greek, Mathematics and the Physical Sciences. The Board of Examiners was composed of intelligent and educated gentlemen both from Edgefield and Abbeville, and such was the success of the young gentlemen, in answering the questions submitted, and in reading the portions of their studies to which their attention was directed by the Committee, that I believe there was not a single member of the Board who was not filled with admiration at the performance.

The second day was the day of the exhibition—the great day for the boys, and they acquitted themselves in a manner most becoming on so trying an occasion. Though the elements were lowering, there was still an immense concourse of people from both Districts, to witness the success of their sons and of their unobtrusive but able and accomplished Teacher, Mr. GALPIN.

It would not give interest to this communication, for me to name particularly all the plays which were most handsomely performed by the young men, nor would it be just for me to discriminate among the actors. Suffice it to say that each one acted his part well, and that the play of "JULIUS CÆSAR," at night, was an achievement worthy of older heads, and more experienced men. To show conclusively the interest felt in this exhibition, I will remark, that during the whole day and night, amid occasional showers of rain, from which they were protected only by a little awning, and a bush arched, one of the most brilliant audiences that ever assembled either in Abbeville or Edgefield was enchaind to the spot.

About 1 o'clock on the 4th, the second day of the examination, GEORGE D. TILMAN, Esq., who had been chosen for the purpose, addressed the people on Education. The speech of Mr. TILMAN, was sensible, forcible and eloquent, fully realizing the most sanguine expectations of his friends. In the course of his remarks, he took occasion to pay a just tribute to the people of Abbeville, for the interest they took in education, and to Mr. GEORGE GALPIN, who has spent about seven years of his life devoted to Bethany Academy, and a large portion of his income, in supplying himself with a Library and Cabinet, and a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, in order to be able to afford every facility to the advancement of his pupils, that could be found in the very best institutions of learning. He said that Bethany Academy had now become an honor to the District, and the whole audience responded in their hearts "Amen."

The Academy numbers between fifty and sixty pupils and is situated on a healthy Ridge, and one of the most intelligent and orderly sections of the District, where good board can be had for seven dollars per month, and all the conveniences of living can be procured at the lowest rates.

### CESAR.

FOR THE EDITORIAL ADVERTISER.

MEMOR. EDITORS: Since writing (as I did, in the United States Catholic Miscellany), a few comments, on yourselves as copying, and the New York Herald as originating, a stringent article headed "Catholic Temperance," I have ascertained that the article was inserted in your paper casually by the printer, and not intended by yourselves as a deliberate expression of your own opinions.

I am, very respectfully &c.,  
E. BELLINGER, Jr.

JANUARY C. II.

MEMOR. EDITORS:—We have petitioned again and again for our rights at home; but all our importunities hitherto, have been peremptorily rejected. We appeal once more to our brethren—we appeal to a people who not only boast of their civility and their patriotism, but also of their strict adherence to justice and equal rights. Those that say the North should not oppress the South, that show up their brethren at home? But we intend once again to test your generosity, your justice and your love of equal rights, by appealing to you for aid to assist in carrying into effect an object which is so important, just and right; and which is so indispensably necessary to suit the convenience of a great number of the people of our District.

Too little attention was had to the size or form of our District throughout the State, at the very starting point to divide our State into Districts, and hence the great unequal division which generally prevails throughout the State. But no District suffers so much, or more than ours does in consequence of this very unequal division. Our District is large, sufficiently large, for two or more ordinary Districts. Here we are situated from thirty to forty miles from our Court House, and compelled to do services there for the State without fee or reward. And in addition to all our loss of time, and absence from our homes and families, we are compelled to pay the most extravagant bills for boarding, or to lodge in tents or huts like Indians, and to take our provisions with us. We have no enjoyment at our Courts. Few of us are able to attend our Courts and pay such bills for mere self-gratification. But if we are able, we are unwilling to throw our money away unnecessarily; and hence we are deprived of seeing, hearing, or knowing what is done at our Courts. We have heard of hard times and hard things; we have heard of the injustice of a tariff for protection, and the tyranny and oppression of the North, but a tariff on the citizens of this District to protect a few individuals at Edgefield Court House, is the greatest outrage on justice that we have heard of yet, and deserves, and we believe will receive, the disapprobation of every good and just citizen in the District.

If we cannot have the District divided into two separate Districts we certainly could, and ought to have, a Judicial District. With such a division as would place our Court House within a reasonable distance, we would be perfectly satisfied. We generally have two weeks Court and we doubt not that it would be agreeable, and even refreshing, to all who conduct our Courts, to be removed to another place after a week's services at Edgefield.

We love Edgefield. We are attached to the very name. But if you will not permit us to have a Court House sufficiently near us, we are willing, and even anxious to accede from this unjust, unequal,

and oppressive Union. We most of us, believe in the right of secession, and we are resolved to make an effort to withdraw from this District and attach ourselves to Newberry. The most of us live much nearer Newberry than we do to Edgefield. From Higgins Ferry it is only nine miles to Newberry Court House, and thirty to Edgefield Court House.

Enough has been written—as soon as we can, we expect to have several dinners and meetings on the subject. Messrs. Candidates, will you be prepared to give us your sentiments relative to our prospect.

### SALUDA.

ELECTION FOR MAJOR-GENERAL.

By reference to our advertising columns (says the Abbeville Banner, of the 5th inst.) it will be seen that an order has been issued for an election for Major-General of the 1st division, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Bonham. We are authorized to say that our townsman Col. McGowan is a candidate for that post, and in doing so, will copy the remarks of a contemporary who speaking of his neighbor, says: "Col. McGowan is a candidate for Major-General, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Bonham. He is a gentleman of high talents, an able lawyer and eloquent advocate. He served his country faithfully, and with distinction, in the Mexican war, and was in all the battles of the valley of Mexico. Everywhere, and to every one, he proved a gallant and skillful officer, fearless in battle, and knowing how to fight as well as to command. If we have been told friends in the division, we commend them to him in every way worthy of their support for Major-General of this division, the gallant Colonel of the 8th regiment of South Carolina Militia already named."

NEWBERRY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society met at the Court House for that District, on Wednesday, the 28th ult. The Hon. J. B. O'NEAL, President, Wm. M. Lawton, Esq., of Charleston, was elected an honorary member. Major J. M. Croston delivered the Annual Address, which was said to be eloquent and practical. Premiums were awarded to Mrs. Lucinda Brown, for a cow of the best milk; to J. K. Schumper, for the best wheat and corn; to John Wallace, for the best two-year old male, and the best suckling male; to Martin Kirard, for the best one year old male; to Frederick Nance, for the best bull; to Robert Stewart, for the best milk cow; to W. Duckett, for the best calf; and to J. D. Williams, for the best pair of oxen; to Henry Burton, for the best horse; to G. S. Sumner, for the best sow; to Richard Chapman, for the best litter of pigs; to Dr. T. B. Rutherford, for the best calf of two years old; to Col. Wm. Steen, for the best one year old calf; and to Silas Ray, for the best suckling calf; to J. W. Watts, for the best Bukewell ram, and for the best piece of wool; to Robert Holman, for the best ewe; and to J. D. Williams, for the best pair of lambs; to J. R. Shearman, for the largest turkey; and to two negroes, A. G. Sumner and W. Sumner were voted a present in books for their premium fowls.

Col. Fair was elected Vice-President of the Society, vice Walter Heber, deceased, Hon. J. B. O'NEAL, President, and the other officers were re-elected.

The following persons, Col. A. G. Sumner, Robert Stewart, Dr. W. H. Harrington, H. H. Gillet, H. H. Kimard, and J. W. Watts, were appointed delegates to the Marion, Georgia, Fair.

The following persons, viz: Colonel Simon Fair, Col. A. G. Sumner, Wm. Sumner, Robert Stewart, Col. J. W. Watts, Gen. James Rogers, Lemuel Glynn, Dr. G. W. Glen, Col. John Glen, Dr. T. B. Rutherford, Henry Burton, Major Mienah Harris, G. T. Scott, E. J. McMorris, and T. H. C. Chapman, were appointed delegates to the Charleston Institute in November next.

It was resolved that the annual meeting of the Society be hereafter held two days, and that the ladies be invited to attend, and that a picnic be prepared for the occasion.

Col. A. G. Sumner was elected the annual Orator at the next meeting of the Society.

From the Fairfield Herald.

YANKEE CHIVALRY.

The annexed, which we find in the Boston Commonwealth, with its comments, appended, is published in this paper for the simple purpose of advising our readers of the opinion entertained towards us by the Yankees, (Y—s),—a few of the "cavaliers" of South Carolina of their incurable in the way of slave property, and then denounce them as "cowards," because for the sake of "this glorious Union," they manifested a subservile disposition; but they still feel much attention in the fact that "so it will be [a surrender of our convictions and property, with every recognized right] when Northern freemen demand the right to which they are entitled."

"Thus it will be seen that the issue is still before us. 'Northern freemen' have but to demand the right to exercise a sovereign control, 'to which they are entitled,' and 'Southern slaves' as predicted, by authority, will lose it in that base policy which will overthrow every other principle, and proclaim Southern men as 'the meanest cowards.' We would not, if we could, 'stay the issue.' Let it come. But, to the extract:

THE CASE OF THE COLORED SAILOR IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The case of Manuel Pereira, the English colored sailor imprisoned at Charleston, and lately attracted much attention in the British Parliament, the Charleston papers announce that he was discharged from jail more than a month ago. Pereira, although a Portuguese, was a seaman on board a British vessel, which was obliged to put into Charleston in distress, and was there condemned as unseaworthy.

The discharge above announced is a true instance of Southern valor. Let but the British government speak with authority, and the prison doors fly open! So will it be when Northern freemen demand the rights to which they are entitled. The readiest tyrants are always the meanest cowards.

BRITISH MEN OF WAR.—The Philadelphia